

BIBLIOMETRICS ANALYSIS ON "JOURNAL OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS" (2011-2015)

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ABSTRACT

The paper examine the articles published by Journal of Intellectual Property Rights (JIPR) journal for authorship pattern, degree of collaboration, year wise growth and length of papers. 278 articles have been published in the "Journal of Intellectual Property Rights "volumes 16 to 20 during the years 2011-2015, of the total articles 278 on intellectual property rights, maximum contribution of articles is found during the year 2013. More number of articles has been written by four authors. The degree of collaboration is found to be 0.41 in this study.

KEYWORDS: Bibliometrics Study, Authorship Pattern & Intellectual Property Rights

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INTRODUCTION

This journal was started in 1996 keeping in view the importance of intellectual property rights and their protection. The objective of the journal is two-fold: firstly, to enhance communication between policy makers, organizational agents, academics, and managers on the critical understanding and research on intellectual property; secondly, to promote the development of the newly cultivated research field. The journal publishes contributed / invited articles, case studies and patent reviews; technical notes on current IPR issues; literature review; world literature on IPR; national and international IPR news, book reviews, and conference reports

Definition of Scientometrics

Scientometrics is the quantitative study of the disciplines based on published literature and communication. This could include identifying emerging areas of scientific research, examining the development of research over time, or geographic and organizational distributions of research.

Bibliometrics

Bibliometrics is statistical analysis of written publications, such as books or articles. Bibliometric methods are frequently used in the field of library and information science, including scientometrics. For instance, bibliometrics are used to provide quantitative analysis of academic literature or for evaluating budgetary spending. Citation is a commonly used bibliometric method

Source Journal

Journal of Intellectual Property Rights, the source journal of present study published by niscair is a bi-monthly journal that publishes the original research work of the author, review articles; special communications. This journal comes under selected list of print books and journals. The content of the "Journal of Intellectual Property Rights" is indexed in index. The study pertains to data collected from the journal period 2011-2015

Objectives

To measure monthly-wise / Year-wise distribution of contributions and the average number of contributions per month.

- To analyze the authorship pattern.
- To determine the volume-wise productivity of articles/publications.
- To identify the ranking of authorship pattern
- To estimate the degree of collaboration among authors.
- To study the subfield-wise distribution of citation journal.

Scope

To get a comparative picture of Indian research performance. To arrive at future course of projections in authorship pattern, Language and country of publications.

Methodology

The data has been collected from NISCAIR abstract, (National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources abstract) printed version of "Journal of Intellectual Property Rights". For each article following data have been noted: Overall distribution pattern of contribution & number of articles, Year-wise, author-wise contribution, Overall Distribution Pattern of Contribution, the authorship pattern has been analysed by K.Subramaniam's degree of collaboration in quantitative terms. All the data were subsequently examined, observed, analysed and tabulated for making observation.

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DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Table 1: Volume Wise and Year Wise Distribution Articles

Year	Vol. No	No of Issues	Total No of Articles	Percentage of Articles%
2011	16	6	54	19.04
2012	17	6	61	21.09
2013	18	6	67	24.01
2014	19	6	58	20.08
2015	20	6	38	13.06
TOTAL		30	278	100

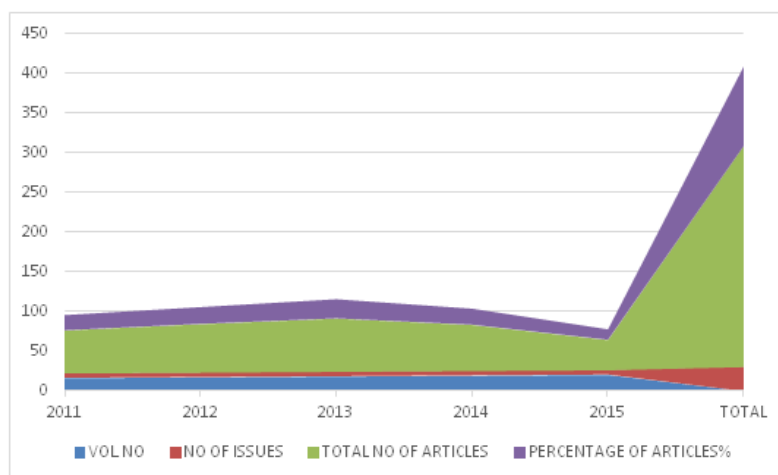


Figure 1

Table 1 indicates that the total no of contribution 30 issues of five volumes of the source journal is 278 of which the highest numbers of contributions are in the year 2013. i.e. 67(24.01%) 2013, 61(21.09%) 2012, 58(20.08%) 2014, 54(19.04 %) 2011 and 38 (13.06 %).

Table 2: Authorship Pattern

Authors	No of Articles	Percentage%
Single	154	58.3
Two	59	22.3
Three	37	13.5
Four	10	03.07
Five	4	01.05
TOTAL	264	100

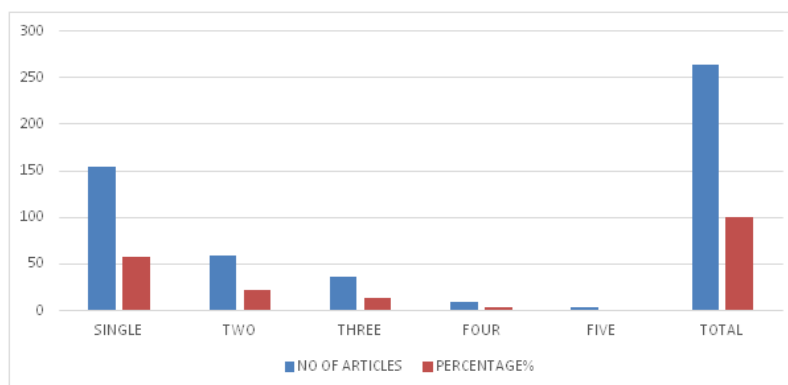


Figure 2

Table 3: Authorship Pattern Yearwise

Year	Authors				
	1	2	3	4	5
2011	26	5	8	2	
2012	33	14	9	2	
2013	39	18	6	4	1
2014	37	12	8	1	1
2015	19	10	6	1	2
Total	154	59	37	10	4

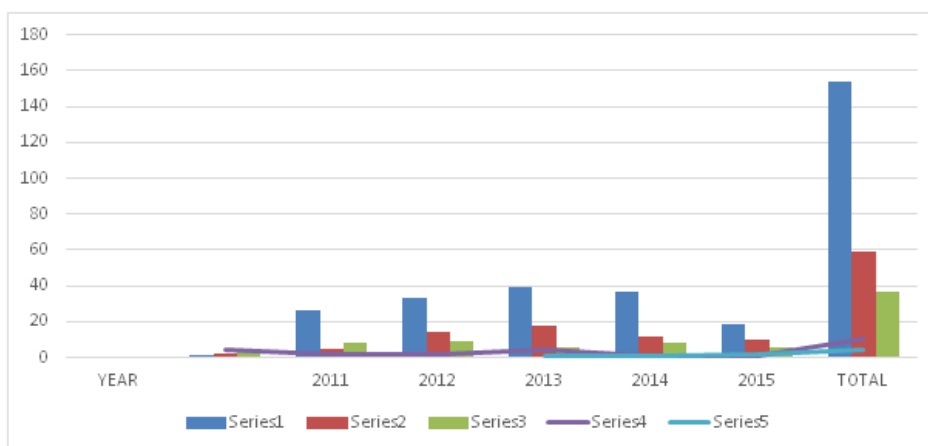


Figure 3

Table 2 and 3 reveal that single authored 154(58.03 %) top the list in five years followed by double authored 59(22.03%) and three authored 37(13.05 %). It is interesting to note that three authored papers are very less which indicate that research in Journal of Intellectual Property Rights with collaboration authorship is low.

Table 4: Degree of Collaboration

Year	Single	Multiple	Degree of Collaboration
2011	26	15	0.36
2012	33	25	0.43
2013	39	29	0.42
2014	37	22	0.37
2015	19	19	0.05
TOTAL	154	110	0.41

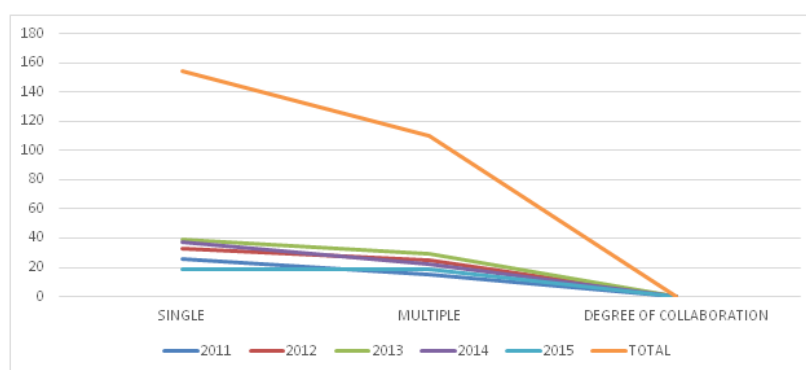


Figure 4

Hence, Table 4 shows that the degree of collaboration in Journal of Intellectual Property Rights is 0.41. This brings out clearly the prevalence of team research in this field. The distribution of degree collaboration was worked out for all the years was taken up for study and found to vary between 0.05 to 0.43.

Degree of Collaboration

It is observed from the analysis that the percentage of single-authored papers is more than that of the multi-authored papers. To determine the extent of collaboration in quantitative terms, the formula given by k. subramanyam was used.

The formula is as follows

$$C = \frac{Nm}{Nm + Ns}$$

When

C= Degree of collaboration in the discipline

Nm=Number of single-authored papers

Ns= Number of multi authored papers in the present study the value of C is

$$C = \frac{110}{110+154} \quad C = 0.41$$

Table 5: Distributions of Pages during 2013-2015

Year	No of Articles	Total Pages	Average Pages
2011	54	542	20.07
2012	61	600	23.00
2013	67	604	23.17
2014	58	438	16.80
2015	38	422	16.19
TOTAL	278	2606	100

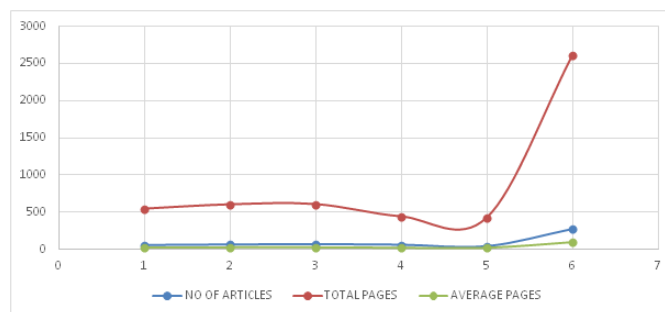


Figure 5

Table 5 examines that the maximum number of pages is 604 in 2013 and minimum number of pages is 422 in 2015. The total average percentage of pages is.

FINDING CONCLUSIONS

The analysis is revealed to following conclusion

- Maximum number of 67 papers was published during 2013 Minimum 38 papers were published during 2015
- Degree of Collaboration $c=0.41$
- No of article contributed by single author during the study period
- Average page per year 100
- Year wise distribution show in the study.

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